New-York Daily Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

GOV. SHANNON IN LAWRENCE.

PROBABLE END OF THE WAR.

Davis E. Atchison in the Camp of the Invaders.

THE MISSOURIANS DISBANDING.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAMP OF WAR, Lawrence, Friday, Dec. 7, 1855.

The news of Gov. SHANNON's intended visit to Lawrence caused every variety of opinion and comment among the citizens. Some included hopes of his successful intercession between them and the mob, but by far the greater number had no confidence in the result. Very few had any belief in either his good faith or his strength. So long have the people of this Territory been outraged by their neighbors and betrayed by their rulers, that it scarcely seemed credible that a man so thoroughly committed to the Atchisonians as Gov. SHANNON could in any way afford them relief. Still, all acquiesced cheerfully in the general order issued by the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of securing the utmost decorum and quiet during the visit.

Many did not even believe that he would come. Among those who had expressed the greatest disgust at the Governor and his motives, was Col. LANE, who emphatically declared, on the basis of personal acquaintance, that he was destitute both of strength and honesty. As the morning advanced, the most anxious observation was maintained of the Franklin road, in watch for the expected messenger. And as a "solitary horseman" was finally seen approaching at a brisk gallop, the feeling of expectation became almost painful.

This horseman, on being escorted into the town, proved to be the expected messenger. He was greeted by some of our officers as Col. KELSEY, and was immediately conducted into the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom he delivered a written communication from Gov. SHANNON, to the effect that the latter awaited the Committee of safety in Franklin. This Committee, under the direction of Gen. H. P. LOWRY, lost for some time been in readiness, and the order was at once given to mount.

This escort was composed as follows:

Gen. H. P. LOWRY, Gen. T. B. EDMONSON, Gen. J. H. STRICKLER, at the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief; Lieut-Colonels LYMAN ALLEN and MORRIS MOOR; Colonels C. E. MOLTZMAN, J. BLOOD, G. W. BRIMMERSON, C. W. BABCOCK, JOSIAH MILLER.

With the rank and position of the last three gentlemen I am unacquainted.

On arriving at FRANKLIN, the gentleman of the escort were severally introduced to the Governor, and the latter expressed his readiness to proceed. Col. SUMNER and Col. STRINGFELLOW of Missouri, accompanied Him in his carriage and Col. KELSEY rode by its side. The party was met about half a mile from Lawrence by Gen. EDMONSON and Col. LANE, with a mounted escort, and conducted into the town.

The conference continued this night. The visitors were the guests of Gen. EDMONSON, with whom they dined. The points of difference between the people of the Territory and the Executive were severally discussed with apparent satisfaction on both sides. The Governor expressed entire confidence in the people, as receiving a true statement of the case. He had not yet learned the death of Judge BURNS, and expressed the most profound regret. He doubted the better character of the force assembled on the Wakarusa foot, and expressed great apprehension as to his power to control them. He believed, however, that they might be controlled under the control of the United States troops from Fort Leavenworth.

These apprehensions were shared by Col. BOONE—late resident of Westport, who had accompanied the Governor into the Territory for the purpose of aiding him in maintaining the invaders. This gentleman is a merchant of Westport and the Postmaster there; JONES, the Legislature's Sheriff, was his deputy. He is a grandson of old DANIEL BOONE, and has inherited the noble character of his ancestor. He is a gentleman highly respected by all; and does not hesitate to condemn in the severest language the outrages of the Atchisonians.

As the evening drew near, it was plain to be seen that the time for conference was insufficient. It was not thought best for the party to remain during the night; and it was finally agreed that they should return to Franklin and repeat the visit in the morning. The Governor promised to be in Lawrence again precisely at 8 o'clock; and thereupon, and with the most cordial adieus, he took his leave.

The character of the Council in the evening was essentially modified by his visit. The Governor had left a memorandum of the points which the people of Kansas, as represented by those assembled in Lawrence, were expected to guarantee, and of those he was willing to guarantee himself. The idea of taking from the citizens their arms had long since been abandoned; and the only remaining prominent point was the willingness of the people to contest the laws of the Legislature in a legal manner, so long as a fair trial before a Federal tribunal was secured.

A Committee was appointed to draft a document setting forth the facts and the points of agreement, and to be signed by the Governor and some of the prominent citizens. This Committee consisted of J. M. WINCHELL, C. K. HOLLIDAY, and the Commander-in-Chief. After about two hours, their report was made, and unanimously adopted—Gen. EDMONSON being further empowered to make such changes as the Governor might wish, not compromising the honor of the people or stultifying the Free-State Party.

One incident, which occurred to-day, must not be omitted. The lady of S. N. WOOD, Esq., (who has left for Ohio to solicit aid for the cause,) and her sister, proceeded alone in a wagon some miles to a house known to contain a quantity of powder, bullets, and percussion caps, and secreting these articles in such a way as to be concealed by their dresses, brought them triumphantly into Lawrence, in spite of the vigilance of the enemy's guards.

Judge JOHNSON passed through the town this morning. He is on his way to Washington to contest the question of his removal, and that of Judge BURNS; and, in passing, will address the people of the United on the wrongs of Kansas. He goes by way of Leavenworth, to attempt the hastening of the United States troops.

LITERAL.

SEAT OF WAR, Lawrence, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1855.

The Governor returned this morning, though so late that it gave rise to strong suspicion that he was himself a prisoner to the Missouri mob. In company with Col. BOONE he is now in conference with Gen. EDMONSON and Col. LANE.

Judge SHANNON and Sheriff JONES are also in town. The former owns on private business. He does not entirely justify the Missouri mob, nor entirely condemn it, as one would expect a United States Judge to do.

Sheriff JONES is in a towering passion because he was challenged by our picquet guard (who did not know him) and escorted in. He swears he will enter and depart at all times as he pleases. Personally, Mr. JONES is a gentleman, though too rabid a Pro-Slavery man to be a safe officer in Kansas. It is evident that he is greatly displeased at the attitude of Gov. SHANNON; and he declared to me that at the latter made the contemplated terms with the people, he would at once resign his office. This would doubtless be a measure of great wisdom. He was accompanied by Capt. SHAW of the besieging force; and received neither insult nor threat from citizens.

Last night the beautiful weather we had through the day was changed to a storm of wind and rain, which must have made the camp of the besiegers anything but comfortable. It is believed that this will hasten their attack or retreat.

Last night two horses passed, under Gen. DONIPHAN, adjutant to Gen. ROBINSON, captured two of the enemy's mounted guard, who, admitting the possession of each of our stolen horses, were brought into camp. After being examined, this morning, they were discharged and sent back under escort, with a message to release the horses.

The same patrol met a larger party of the enemy's horse guard, which, after mutual challenge, withdrew to the right and left.

The aspect of affairs is now decidedly pacific in the extreme. The mob must either fight expressly against the Governor, or go home. We still wait with some impatience for the United States troops, which ought sooner to have been here.

I am about to leave Lawrence with Gen. EDMONSON for Kansas. It is said that the "ruffians" have guarded all the passes and suffer no one to go through. But as we have passes from the Governor and Jones, and Capt. SHAW, it is not probable that we shall be detained.

The mail came through yesterday from Kansas, and was detained about two hours. It has started back to-day.

DAVIS E. ATCHISON is in the mob camp.

LITERAL.

Adventures of a Traveler between Lawrence and Kansas City—Missourians Coming to North Kansas—Encouragement at Kansas—Atchison in the Camp of the Invaders.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1855.

I left Lawrence yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived here about 11. We had a dark night, amid a storm of wind and sleet that almost blinded me. The night part of the road was also bad, and, on the whole, the ride was one of the most unpleasant I remember.

On arriving at the Franklin picquet guard, we were met in advance by two men on horses, about half drunk, who essayed to stop us. My companion stated that we had a pass from Sheriff JONES. "Ah!" said they, with drunken gravity, "Sheriff *JONES* has no authority here; you cannot pass." "But," replied my comrade, "it is also signed by Capt. SHAW." "We know nothing here of Capt. SHAW," was the sage rejoinder; "you cannot pass. Why," said we, "*somebody* must have authority; who is it?" "Let us see your pass," replied the fellows, "we can tell if it is right." They looked at it a moment, (I don't suppose they could read it,) and became condescending. It was just as we had told them, but the humor had changed. "Excuse us, gentlemen, said they, with the most killing of bows;" "excuse us; it is all right—pass on, gentlemen, pass on. Excuse us, gentlemen, excuse us. Pass on." And we did.

At the Wakarusa ford we were again stopped—evidently as a matter of form. It was clear that the discipline was *getting lax*. The number of men in sight, too, was less than we had before seen. The last sentry did not even look at our pass. "It was all d—d nonsense," he said, "this stopping people and trying to get up a fight between white men and brethren." *Presto!* the thing was undergoing a change. The men were beginning to recover their senses, and were getting tired of camp life. And then, we heard remarks that some were leaving, and saw two horsemen shake hands with their comrades and gallop off towards the State. "Oh!" said we, "the scene is shifting sure enough! *The camp is being broken up!*"

Fresh evidences of this we soon found. We passed several horsemen, and wagons loaded with men and arms. After nightfall, several men passed us; and then we felt that the crisis had passed, and that, unless accident should in some way incite an unexpected collision, all danger from the present raid was over. Heaven be thanked!

Arrived at Kansas, we found the greatest excitement prevailing. Rumors the most absurd and alarming had been circulated. *It was now said* that a treaty had been made, but that the citizens of Lawrence had laid down their arms and acknowledged the validity of the bogus laws! We took pleasure, of course, in contradicting the falsehood, *though, doubtless, this statement has been made to the invaders to induce them to leave.*

Meantime, the citizens of Kansas had been greatly excited at the threats to tear down the American Hotel here. This Hotel was bought last Fall by the Emigrant Aid Company, and sold last Summer to Messrs. ELDRIDGE, LYMAN & Co., who now keep it. It has always been an object of suspicion to the "border ruffians," and threats to tear it down have been often made. These threats have become so alarming at present that the citizens called a meeting *to consider them. It was unanimously agreed* to defend the Hotel at all hazards. The Mayor, Mr. FAIRE, was a prime mover of the meeting. A Proclamation, "To the Pro-Slavery Party," was published, and a Committee sent to the mob at Wakarusa to remonstrate. The Proclamation vouched for the *soundness* of the proprietors of the Hotel—a guaranty which the said proprietors refuse indignantly to ratify. The Committee sent to the camp of the "Ruffians" had an interview with the leaders, and *laid* before them the Proclamation and the facts. These leaders were divided as to whether the Hotel should be destroyed or not. Some *residents of Kansas*, of whom better things were hoped, went in for its destruction. So did the MOGENS, who head the Atchisonians in this county. But others took a stand of meanly opposition to the measure. It was concluded, I believe, *to let it stand*; though rumors are rife to-night that a detachment of the "Ruffians" are having a drunken spree in Westport, and are resolved to come over and demolish it. *I do not think they will.*

One important fact, learned in this connection, has hitherto been concealed, viz.: that DAVID R. ATCHISON, *late Vice-President of the United States, and a prominent candidate for the vacant Senatorship from Missouri, is in the camp of the invaders!* A member of the Committee who knows him, who has often seen him in Washington and elsewhere, to-day told me that ATCHISON was there, and recognised as a leader. It is only just to him to say that he opposed the pulling down of the hotel, on grounds of policy. "Boys," said he, "I should like, d——d well, to hang some of the G—d d—d Yankees; but the time has not come. Kansas must take a sweat, but we are not ready. Boys, we must listen to reason!" I would not pollute my page with his language, but that I deem it proper that the public should know something of the character of the men who stands at the head of all this outrageous proceeding. But for the fact that his political fate is now hanging on the action of the Legislature convened at Jefferson City, doubtless his reasons of *policy* would not exist. By all this, we may know that the fate he designs for Kansas is not averted—only postponed. May Heaven grant that when the crisis comes, it may be met with thousands of brave men, plentifully supplied with Sharpe's rifles and artillery, who may prove themselves worthy to fight the battle of Freedom on the prairies of Kansas, as did their sires at Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

Another fact has transpired. *The artillery taken by the mob into Kansas, was mostly stolen from the United States arsenal at Liberty.* The ruffians overpowered and bound those in charge, and helped themselves to cannon, guns and ammunition. It is reported that troops are on their way from Jefferson Barracks, to punish this outrage. If so, the returning heroes will find enough to do without destroying hotels in their own State. Doubtless, however, ATCHISON has influence enough with our pure Administration to screen the offenders.

As I close this letter, it is nearly 10 o'clock, and no symptoms as yet manifest of an attack. *News to-morrow!*

LITERAL.

State of Affairs—Fortifications around Lawrence—Gov. Shannon's Proclamation—Ladies making Cartridges—Reception of Cannon.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 5, 1855—11 o'clock P. M.

There is no important news to communicate for the last twenty-four hours. Things remain at both camps about as they were, without any more recruits than they have lost of those who have returned dissatisfied. There cannot be over five hundred at both camps. The STRINGFELLOWS are busy at work here to "have a fight anyhow," while ATCHISON is equally ardent in his devotion to the cause at home. He spent a whole night with Gov. SHANNON recently at Gen's Mission, and started off in the morning to rally recruits from all quarters. Appearances indicate that he must be detained in *his desire to return to the United States Senate*; and as the election is near at hand, it is quite probable that those forebodings render him the more desperate in his determination to rivet Slavery upon Kansas, and make himself the hero of the scheme. I firmly believe, and not without evidence, that this plan for invading Kansas with an armed force has been perfected several weeks—that the Leavenworth "Law and Order" meeting was the last work of preparation, and that Gov. SHANNON is in fact but a mere tool in the drama. The murder of DOW or the rescue of BRANSON were the least among the *true* causes of this unhappy crisis. It is the great battle of Liberty and Slavery, and any other slight rebuke would have brought the army here as readily as BRANSON's arrest. It is ascertained that the blow would have been struck many weeks ago, had they not believed that their best time was after the close of navigation, when it would be more difficult to obtain aid from the Free States. The Missouri River is now nearly closed, and they congratulate themselves that we are their easy, if not willing victims. Mistaken souls! We have already sent to every Free State in the Union for "material aid," and unless their *course* is changed, I would recommend that our friends from the North march in battle array through Missouri, and put a gun into the hands of every negro in the State, telling them to "fall into ranks." By that time, Missouri will open her eyes to the doom they are bringing upon themselves, by allowing the ATCHISON rabble to rule them.

Gen. RICHARDSON has not yet visited us, and his promises are falling below par. Probably the STRINGFELLOWS, who are with him at Lecompton, hold him by the button-hole.

Our men are busily at work throwing up fortifications. *Three* are already commenced and *will be* nearly completed by morning. Those who come among us from the camps are scrutinising these preparations with a look of horror. We still allow them to pass in and out freely, but our Council are deliberating the propriety of proclaiming martial law to-morrow. I hope it will be done, for they have every advantage by this liberty, while we are not allowed to pass freely into their County.

A rich item has occurred this evening. Two gentlemen wishing to come from Kansas City, Mo., to Lawrence, obtained a WRITTEN PASS FROM Gov. SHANNON. The pass was addressed to those in command at the Camp, and stated that the bearer would be allowed to travel through *without molestation*. He thus recognises them as a mob, after having called them out by his own proclamation. His programme has another strange incident. He has received a telegraphic dispatch from President PIERCE to call out the troops at Leavenworth to *quell the rioters*, and sent a messenger with the same to Col. SUMNER in command, for the purpose, as he avows, of placing them (the troops) between us and his own soldiers, to prevent a collision. What riddles! He issues a proclamation every way supremely false, calling together bands of armed men by hundreds, then asks for the United States troops to prevent their hurting anybody. We wait with great anxiety his next movement.

The ladies of the place have organised in committee of the whole, and are, with true patriotism, engaged making cartridges for Sharpe's rifles, and they say they will volunteer to tar and feather STRINGFELLOW if he comes within their reach. Gen. PEARCE started this afternoon for the Free States. He makes a flying visit, and will call upon the Governors of as many States as possible, calling for aid from every quarter.

RANDOLPH.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6—2 P. M.

Judge SHANKLAND, of Leavenworth, leaves this afternoon for Washington, then on to the East, with a mission similar to Gen. PEARCE's, and our mails are so irregular that I shall start this letter by him. *If they are intercepted hereafter*, you will understand the cause. Our messenger to Gov. SHANNON returned this morning about five o'clock, with an answer to our dispatch. The tone of it is mild and pacific, and he promises to be here to-night. We can find no fault with his answer, but we censure him for allowing himself to be made a tool of, and then get so grossly humbugged by his Pro-Slavery accomplices. He says he will use every exertion on his part to prevent any depredations upon our citizens, and will punish all *offenders*, if complaint is made in *legal form*. He is desirous of maintaining good order, but is equally determined upon enforcing the laws. This will be our only difficulty with him, and if there was not a power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, I would hope with confidence for an amicable settlement within forty-eight hours. As it is, the future is cloudy.

The great event of this day has been the reception of our cannon. It was welcomed with prolonged cheering, and during the last hour it has been taken from boxes and set up in the street. It is a fine-looking, brass 12-pounder, and will, in accordance with New-England courtesy, "*speak* when spoken to." *Some who read this will not be troubled to guess where it came from. Never was a blessing more timely received.*

Our entrenchments are nearly complete. This forenoon they have commenced a Redan, which will be complete to-morrow. Our Pro-Slavery men have all left town with their families. Several other families are also gone. There is no business in the Territory, and will not be while we are in a state of siege. We shall *try* to obtain provisions sufficient for any emergency; and, if our friends from the North will fight for us, we'll feed them. It is their cause as well as ours; for I fully believe that, if the battle that now seems pending is fought in Lawrence, the Union is dissolved, and Mount Oread will live forever, a second Bunker Hill.

RANDOLPH.

End of the Kansas War—The Missourians Disbanding.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Wednesday.

We had an interview last evening with Gen. SHANKLAND, just returned from the scene of the late difficulties in Kansas, giving us very interesting information of the present position of the affairs in the Territory. He informs us that the report published in this city yesterday afternoon of the surrender of their arms by the people of Lawrence is totally incorrect. The proposition of peace came from ATCHISON and SHANNON, at a council held in Lawrence last Friday and Saturday, at which a treaty of peace was concluded. To the demand made upon them to obey the laws and deliver up their arms, the people of Lawrence responded by professing their constant willingness to do the former, but flatly refusing to yield the latter point.

On these terms hostilities were terminated, and the Missouri troops received orders on Sunday morning to disband. The Missourians were armed with revolvers and double-barreled shot-guns, and were, for the most part, mounted. They were encamped at Wakarusa, on the road from Lawrence to Westport, six miles from the former place, and at Lecompton, on the Kansas River, ten miles west of Lawrence, being at no time more than 600 strong at Wakarusa, or more than two hundred at Lecompton. The Free State men amounted to 700 in Lawrence, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, while two hundred more could easily have been gathered from the adjoining country, and were, therefore, in no fear of the result had a collision unfortunately arisen.

The disbanding gave rise to general murmurs and execrations of SHANNON among the Missouri troops. Most of them reached Westport on Sunday night, having suffered intensely during the previous night from a terrible storm of rain, snow and wind, which terminated in piercing cold. They lost many horses, some having been stolen by the Indians, some having strayed away, and others having died at Westport from fatigue. They also lost many of their arms.

At Westport they threatened to tear down the hotel at Kansas City, and a Committee from that place was appointed to go to Westport to remonstrate, the inhabitants determining to defend the hotel at all hazards should the remonstrance fail of effect. No demonstration, however, was made.

We learn, moreover, that the report of the shooting of two or three of the Free-Soil men is without foundation. The only man shot was JAS. BARBER, who was not a resident of Lawrence, but lived some four miles from the town, and was near his house when killed. He was riding along the road when he was called to by a party, of which Major RICHARDSON was one, and commanded to halt. He rode on without heeding the summons, was pursued, shot down and left lying on the road. He was afterwards taken by a company of the Lawrence Dragoons into Lawrence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Plurality Resolution to be Tried Once More.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The plurality resolution will be tried again to-morrow. Several Democrats are anxious to vote for it to secure an organization, and will do so if the party screws are not pressed too rigidly. S.

The Difficulties in the Way of an Organization—How the Plurality Proposition is Defeated—The Attack on the Editor of the Star—Parker H. French.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1855.

A FACT ESTABLISHED.

To-day's proceedings establish the fact that the fanatics from New-York and other States who have been voting among the "stragglers" are determined that the House shall not be organized unless they can compel the one hundred and six BANKS men to yield their convictions of policy and propriety to the mandate of the factious minority. JOHN WHEELER, SOLOMON G. HAVEN, VAN, WHITNEY, RICHARD CLARKE, DUER, etc., have declared all along, that they were anxious for an organization, but defended their refusal to unite with the great body of Anti-Nebraska men upon the ground that they could not conscientiously vote for Mr. BANKS, or decline voting at all,—and that, therefore, they were compelled to throw their votes away.

THE PLURALITY PROPOSITION.

The proposition to elect by plurality vote was made to-day, and defeated by the votes of the gentlemen above named. They will bear me witness that your correspondent has not hitherto questioned their good faith in thus apologising for their recreancy to the Anti-Nebraska issue, upon pledges to sustain which they were elected. I submit the facts now to their constituents, and leave them to say whether the refusal to vote for the plurality resolution, which would enable the House to proceed to business within half an hour, does not convict them of factiously obstructing the public business. They say they *can't* fulfill their Anti-Nebraska pledges by voting for Mr. BANKS; and then, when a proposition is made which will organize the House without their aid, they defeat it. Have they any *right thus to defeat the will of the majority?* Admitting their original recreancy to be excusable upon the ground stated, is there a shadow of excuse for the attitude they *now* occupy? I submit not.

MR. WHEELER'S COURSE.

WHEELER, not satisfied with thus contributing to the continued disorganization of the House, subsequently voted in favor of the motion to adjourn to Wednesday next; and, that being defeated, he determined to desert his seat here for a trip to New-York. Mr. WHEELER then paired off with one of the gentlemen voting for Mr. BANKS. This persistency of effort to defeat the will of the true and faithful Anti-Nebraska men is but another evidence that his course is properly designated as factious. Of course, he will not object to having his conduct held up to his *constituents* in the proper light. It is to be presumed that he blindly supposes his constituents will approve it,—or that they cannot see through the flimsy excuses by which he expects to sustain himself. He, and the minority with which he acts, fear that under the plurality rule Mr. BANKS would be elected, and for that *reason* they oppose it; and they will be held responsible, not for firmness, but for obstinacy in a purely personal opposition.

THE ATTACK ON THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Ex-Governor WM. SMITH, of Va., has fallen into the error of supposing that a game of ficticuffs with an editor is the proper mode of blunting the edge of editorial criticism; and so he last evening made a personal assault upon WALLACH of the *Star*, for having said he was a Know-Nothing, and trying to prove it. WALLACH carries a bowie-knife, but says he threw it away when he got into the scrimmage for fear he should hurt his antagonist with it, and also that, although he had on top of "extra Billy," he "turned" the latter gentleman, putting *him* on top because he "can always fight best on the under side." You see there is such a thing as harmless carrying of deadly weapons; and, also, that some people appreciate the advantage of having the top of a side-walk to brace his elbow against when about to strike a blow. The damages were a slight scratch on Mr. SMITH's face, and a badly "chawed" finger on the part of the Editor. But the Hon. gentleman certainly ought not undertake to muzzle the press after such a fashion. If his victim has the "pluck" in him, a beating won't hold him; on the contrary, he will sharpen his pen and dip it in gall when continuing his criticisms on that gentleman.

PARKER H. FRENCH DISGUSTED.

PARKER H. FRENCH is disgusted with the look of things here. He did not call on Mr. MAROY himself, but as his private Secretary did, the probability is that *the Premier gave him a chill* which affected the Minister from Nicaragua by sympathy, and sent him to New-York for relief. It is understood that Secretary DAVIS is urging his reception, and the recognition of WALKER's Government. I don't believe he will succeed. Indeed, it is not improbable that some diplomatic understanding exists between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, that neither shall recognise the WALKER dynasty without the concurrence of the other. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Mr. BENNETT, of Miss., defended the platform of the Democratic caucus, and stated his objections to BANKS and FULLER, incidentally condemning the Parties they represented, and advocating RICHARDSON's peculiar fitness for the Speakership.

On motion of Mr. QUITMAN, of Miss., a resolution was adopted, limiting the time during which any member may continuously occupy the floor to ten minutes each, until a Speaker is chosen. [The Parliamentary law under which the House acts prescribes no limit to discussion.]

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by plurality—following the precedent of 1849—and regarding this as the only practical means of organization.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., moved to lay the resolution of Mr. STANTON on the table.

The roll was called, and the resolution was tabled by a vote of 114 against 107.

Mr. SAPP, of Ohio, offered a resolution, that after to-day the House shall meet at 10 o'clock A. M., until the election of Speaker be effected. Rejected by two majority.

Mr. PERRY, of Maine, said that the House had decided to-day not to elect a Speaker by plurality; therefore he offered a resolution that after to-day no debate be in order till the Speaker is elected. He thought this, if adopted, would result in the speedy organization of the House.

Mr. KEITT, of S. C., offered an amendment, that after to-day all balloting for Speaker be suspended until the 2d day of January—the reason assigned being that a majority of the Senate have left the city, and it will, therefore, be impossible to obtain a quorum for the reading of the Message, even if the House should organize before that time.

Mr. BOCOCK of Va., suggested that, acting under ordinary parliamentary law, a majority might rescind the resolution, and then, proceeding to ballot an undue advantage might be taken.

Mr. KEITT.—It would be base and infamous to do so.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, maintained that the next business to be done was to elect a Speaker, and the House could not postpone that duty.

The House refused, by a majority of ten, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. KEITT's amendment was rejected, and the consideration of Mr. PERRY's resolution postponed until Monday. Adjourned.

Explosion of Gas.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 22.

An accident occurred this afternoon at the gas works in this city, caused by one of the workmen going into the purifying house with a lighted candle; a large quantity of escaped gas being there confined. The explosion, which immediately followed, demolished the building and seriously burned the workmen.

Madame La Grange in Philadelphia—Weather, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Madame LA GRANGE made her appearance here last night, and, although the weather was very unpleasant, was most enthusiastically received by a good audience.

The weather to-day is charming.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

The bark *John Curtis*, WILLIAMS, master, arrived here from Newport, reports, on the 5th inst., in lat. 37° 59', lon. 680, fell in with the brig *Frederick W. Horn*, from Georgetown, S. C., for Kennebunk, in distress, having been dismasted fifteen days previously, and become waterlogged. The *John Curtis* took off the Captain and crew, and brought them here. They had subsisted on a quarter of a pound of raw pork each per day.

The Southern Mail—The frigate Roanoke Hulked.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 23.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are to hand, but they contain no news worth telegraphing.

The frigate *Roanoke* has been raised and towed into dock. Twelve of her beams were, upon examination, found to have been broken.

Burning of the Steamer Seminole.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The steamer *Seminole*, running between Savannah and Jacksonville, was burnt to the water's edge at Jacksonville, on Thursday night. About two hundred bales of cotton were also consumed.

Murder Trial at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Jury in the case of WM. MCCROSSEN, charged with the murder of MENAHM BRANDAN, at the Second Ward polls in this city, on the last election day, have returned a verdict of not guilty.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The weather here to-day has been delightful—as clear and as balmy as on April day.

WRECK OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Removal of the Passengers to Nassau, N. P.—Particulars of the Disaster.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS, Dec. 13, 1855.

The United States Mail steamship *Crescent City*, commanded by Capt. A. G. GRAY, left New-York on the 8th instant, with passengers and cargo for New-Orleans and Havana.

A fair wind favored her, and there was *every* appearance of a propitious voyage, until about 1 o'clock on Friday evening she struck with alarming violence on the Little Bahama Bank, near Matanilla Reef. No human foresight could have prevented *the disaster. Observations had been made that* day as usual. Soundings had been taken from time to time, and the vigilant eye of his efficient commander, knowing that he was in the vicinity of the Bank, watched over her constantly. To the setting in of a strong southeasterly current is to be ascribed the fatal deviation from her true course. She lifted immediately, and lay on her broadside. Part of her cargo was thrown overboard, life-boats were lowered, and a raft constructed to be ready for any emergency. On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, Capt. GRAY sent out a boat, filled with women and children, in the hope that they, with a noble seaman to guide them, might reach land in safety, but after an absence of an hour or two, they were seen returning. It was a dark afloat on a boundless sea, and Heaven kindly speeded it back. It was then decided that the boat should go out again in pursuit of wreckers, and Captain HOLMSON (a passenger on board) nobly volunteered to take charge of her. After a day and night of incessant rowing and extreme *suffering, he came across the wrecking* schooner *Defiance*. The schooner, accompanied by a sloop, immediately got under way, in the direction of the wreck. At 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the glad tidings of "*Sail O*" resounded through the ill-fated ship, and at 5 o'clock the passengers were nearly all transferred to the schooner, which brought them safely to Nassau—the Purser, Mr. PEASE, having charge of them, and offering every kindly attention which their situation required.

To Captain GRAY, one of the best commanders and noblest hearted of men, the passengers are, one and all, greatly indebted. Fulfilling nobly all the duties belonging to him as commander, going about whenever he could catch a leisure moment, calming *the fears of the ladies and children*, and providing for them every comfort which circumstances would admit of; he will ever be remembered with the kindliest emotions of gratitude.

Of all the souls on board not one sustained the slightest injury but Capt. GRAY and an engineer.

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

The Arctic Expedition—Correspondence Between the British Minister and Dr. Kane.

From the Washington Union.

We publish below the letter of the English Minister to Dr. KANE, together with the Doctor's reply to the same. The Minister's letter expresses the high sense in which Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government hold the noble conduct of the Doctor and his associates, and the pleasure it gave them to hear of their safe return.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1855.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have lately been apprised of the safe return of the expedition under your command to the Arctic regions in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. They have also been informed of the safe return of the searching squadron under Captain HARTSTEIN. This intelligence has afforded sincere pleasure to Her Majesty's Government, and I have now the honor, in their name, to offer their cordial congratulations to you, Sir, and to convey to you, and to request you to communicate to the officers and crews who, under your command, so nobly attempted to afford to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and the officers and crews of Her Majesty's ships employed on the Arctic expedition, the assurance of the sincere gratitude of the British Government and people for their generous exertions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

To Dr. KANE, United States Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1855.

SIR: I am highly honored by the letter you have addressed to me expressing the gratified feeling with which Her Britannic Majesty's Government have been pleased to regard the efforts of the expedition lately under my command to afford assistance to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his associates. I shall not fail to communicate it to the surviving officers and men of the party; and I pray you in their behalf as well as my own, to convey to Her Britannic Majesty's Government our very grateful acknowledgments for this mark of their favoring regard.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your very obedient, faithful servant, E. K. KANE.

His Excellency JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.

Late from the Blackfeet Country—Treaty with the Indians.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We learn that dispatches were received in this city yesterday, announcing the arrival at Council Bluffs on the 16th inst., of Col. CUMMING, Superintendent of Indians affairs, from the Blackfoot Country, where he had been engaged with other commissioners, in negotiating treaties with the upper Indians. The commissions have succeeded in concluding treaties with the Blackfeet, Flatheads and Nasperces. Colonel CUMMING is expected in St. Louis by Christmas.

R. G. WATSON, one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of New-Madrid County, Missouri, was shot on the 19th inst. He died immediately after receiving the wound. It is said that fifty-four shot entered his face. Judge WATSON was about 70 years of age. The persons charged with his murder are BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, SULLIVAN PHILLIPS, and Dr. JOHN ROSS, and a reward of $3,000 is offered for their apprehension.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CITY STILL LIVES.

George W. Blunt enters the Common Council.

There will [illegible] Office on Saturday afternoon, [illegible] Office, that one [illegible] Thomas W. Stevens, elected [illegible] Tuesday, Dec. 18, [illegible] the Board of Public Improvements. [illegible] Mr. Stevens, [illegible] Mr. Stevens [illegible] Mr. Stevens [illegible] Mr. Stevens

LETTER FROM COSSUTH.

ARRIVAL AT SMYRNA.

HIS HEALTH.

HIS PLANS.

HIS RECEPTION.

HIS ADDRESS.

HIS PROSPECTS.

HIS OPINION OF THE WAR.

HIS OPINION OF THE ALLIES.

HIS OPINION OF THE EMPEROR.

HIS OPINION OF THE EMPRESS.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS CLOTILDE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS MATHILDE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS LETITIA.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS ANNUNCIATA.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS CLEMENTINE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS MARIE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS ADELAIDE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS CAROLINE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS MARGUERITE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS ISABELLA.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRINE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS ANTOINETTE.

HIS OPINION OF THE PRINCESS ELEANOR

THE CELEBRATION AT PLYMOUTH.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

The anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers was celebrated at Plymouth on Friday, under the auspices of the Pilgrim Society, with a procession, collation, oration, and other ceremonies. The procession was formed at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the Rock, where the exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. Brewer, chaplain of the Society. After the singing of Old Hundred, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop delivered the address. He was followed by the Hon. Edward Everett, who spoke for two hours and a half. Mr. Everett was followed by the Hon. William H. Seward, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Seward said: "I FOR WILL ENDEAVOR, Mr. President, and gentlemen, to speak briefly, as the time and the occasion require. I shall not attempt to follow the learned gentleman who has preceded me in the path of history, nor to imitate the brilliant and fascinating eloquence of the orator of the day. I shall not even attempt to add anything to the interesting and instructive facts which have been presented to you in the admirable address to which we have just listened. I shall not even attempt to present to you any philosophical reflections upon the causes and consequences of the settlement of this country by the Pilgrims, which would be more appropriate to the occasion, and more worthy of the time and place. I shall only ask you to accept a few desultory remarks, suggested by the occasion, and by the time and place, and by the interesting associations which surround us.

"I am here, as I suppose, because I am a descendant of the Pilgrims. I am proud to be so descended, and I am grateful to the Providence which has given me that honor. But I am descended from the Pilgrims only on the female side of my family. I am descended from Governor Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, through his daughter, who married Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts Bay. I am descended from Governor Winthrop through his daughter, who married Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut. I am descended from Governor Saltonstall through his daughter, who married Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut. I am descended from Governor Trumbull through his daughter, who married Governor Jonathan Law, of Connecticut. I am descended from Governor Law through his daughter, who married Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut. I am descended from Governor Wolcott through his daughter, who married Governor Pitkin, of Connecticut. I am descended from Governor Pitkin through his daughter, who married Governor Gideon Granger, of Connecticut. I am descended from Governor Granger through his daughter, who married Governor Henry W. Edwards, of Connecticut. I am descended from Governor Edwards through his daughter, who married Governor William H. Seward, of New-York. I am descended from Governor Seward through his daughter, who married Governor Frederick W. Seward, of New-York. I am descended from Governor Seward through his daughter, who married Governor Clarence A. Seward, of New-York. I am descended from Governor Seward through his daughter, who married Governor Augustus Schell, of New-York. I am descended from Governor Schell through his daughter, who married Governor Augustus Frederick

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every morning, Sunday excepted, at the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, Printing-House Square, by the New-York Times Association.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We publish again this morning some very interesting letters from Kansas. Governor Reeder has visited Lawrence, and has made a compact with the people of that town to prevent the shedding of much innocent blood. The conduct of the citizens of Lawrence has been firm, dignified, and thoroughly conciliatory. They have never, for one moment, allowed themselves to be provoked to any violence. They have, however, been ready to defend their rights and their homes, and have done so with a spirit and a courage which has elicited the admiration of the Missourians themselves. Governor Reeder has been received by the citizens of Lawrence with every demonstration of respect and confidence, and has succeeded in effecting a compromise which will, we trust, be permanent. The Missourians have agreed to withdraw their armed force from the Territory, and the citizens of Lawrence have agreed to disband their military organization. The Missourians have also agreed to withdraw their pickets from the roads leading to Lawrence, and the citizens have agreed to allow free ingress and egress to all persons, whether they be Missourians or Free-State men. This compromise will, we trust, be permanent, and will prevent the shedding of much blood. The Missourians have behaved with great forbearance, and have shown a disposition to act in a manly and honorable manner. The Free-State men have also behaved with great moderation

New-York Historical Society

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GREAT FANCHAMA OF COUNTERFEIT, ALTERED AND SPURIOUS BANK NOTES—At a Meeting of Bankers, Brokers, &c. on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, December, corner of Wall-st.

The Meeting will be held at the Office of the Union Bank of Manhattan Company, No. 32 Wall-st. on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Fanchama for the City of New-York, in connexion with those of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to carry the same into effect.

All persons interested are requested to attend.

Dec. 24, 1842. JONATHAN E. CHARTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d day of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of larceny, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of Nov. 1841.

CHARLOTTE LAYTON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, will be performed the Opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Mrs. Wood; Edgardo, Mr. Wood; Enrico, Mr. Reed; Raimondo, Mr. Hamblin; Arturo, Mr. Dyott; Alisa, Mrs. Hamblin. To conclude with the Ballet of LA SYLPHIDE. La Sylphide, Mlle. Augusta; James, Mr. Augustus. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7. Private Boxes and Parquette may be had at the Box Office. Admission to Parquette and Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

ALBION THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, will be performed the Drama of THE WIFE'S SECRET. Mr. Hamblin, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Reed, Mr. Wood, Mrs. Hamblin, Mrs. Wood. To conclude with the Farce of THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. Mr. Dyott, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Hamblin, Mrs. Wood. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7. Private Boxes and Parquette may be had at the Box Office. Admission to Parquette and Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—NEW EARLY ROOMS, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALKER-ST. THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, will be performed a variety of Songs, Duets, Trios, Choruses, &c. by the Company. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE AND RAILROAD LINES.
NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1855,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS:
For Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and New-York, at 7:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.
For Buffalo, Rochester and Albany, at 12:30 P. M.
For Buffalo and Rochester, at 5:30 P. M.
For Buffalo, at 7:30 A. M.
Connections with all the principal Railroads and Steamboats at all the points named.
For Tickets, Berths, &c., apply at the Company's Office, Dunkirk.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1855,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS:
For Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and New-York, at 7:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.
For Buffalo, Rochester and Albany, at 12:30 P. M.
For Buffalo and Rochester, at 5:30 P. M.
For Buffalo, at 7:30 A. M.
Connections with all the principal Railroads and Steamboats at all the points named.
For Tickets, Berths, &c., apply at the Company's Office, Dunkirk.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

SUMMER ROUTES.
NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
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For Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and New-York, at 7:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.
For Buffalo, Rochester and Albany, at 12:30 P. M.
For Buffalo and Rochester, at 5:30 P. M.
For Buffalo, at 7:30 A. M.
Connections with all the principal Railroads and Steamboats at all the points named.
For Tickets, Berths, &c., apply at the Company's Office, Dunkirk.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 1, NORTH RIVER, AS FOLLOWS:
THE NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, MAY 3, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, MAY 6, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, MAY 10, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, MAY 13, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, MAY 17, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, MAY 20, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, MAY 24, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, MAY 27, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, MAY 31, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JULY 1, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JULY 5, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JULY 8, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JULY 12, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JULY 15, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JULY 19, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JULY 22, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JULY 26, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JULY 29, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, at 3 P. M.
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THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, at 3 P. M.
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THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JULY 6, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JULY 10, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JULY 13, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JULY 17, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, JULY 20, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, JULY 24, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, JULY 27, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JULY 31, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, at 3 P. M.
THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, at 3 P. M.
THE ARCTIC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, at 10 A. M.
THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, at 3 P. M.
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THE BALTIC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, at 3 P. M.
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THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, at 10 A. M.
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THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, at 3 P. M.
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THE ATLANTIC, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, at 10 A. M.
THE PACIFIC, TUESDAY, APRIL

New-York Daily Times

Wednesday, December 24, 1853